

only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature.

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity.

Washington, December 4, 1865.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, December 6.—I sent you, to-day, a telegraphic summary of Message No. 1 of His Excellency the Governor. The Message is deserving of attentive perusal. It abounds in good sense and practical suggestions, and will convince the most skeptical that the man whom the citizens of the State have chosen to guide them through the transition state in which they now are, is eminently worthy of the position which he is called upon to fill, and that, though the task is difficult, it will be ably performed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPT., SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

It is my duty to "recommend to your consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary or expedient." The messages of the Provisional Governor, at your special and regular sessions, have brought to your attention many of the subjects meriting your consideration at the present time. Some, however, have not been noticed, and others, in my judgment, are of sufficient importance to be reiterated.

The people of the State are not in a condition to pay the usual taxes heretofore collected, and hence the necessity of omitting all appropriations which the efficient administration of the Government does not imperiously require. The annual appropriations for Free Schools and for the Military Academy should be suspended for the next year, and the appropriations for the College, for Public Buildings, for Contingent Accounts and Salaries, materially reduced. But, with all the economy that can be practiced to keep your State Government in operation, it will require such a sum to meet necessary expenditures, which will be oppressive on the people to raise. The Courts can not be opened if your Judges fail to receive their salaries.

The Treasury is empty, and it will not be paid into it before the first of January. Now is your Government to be kept in operation until that time? I recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable to the order of any person, and that the same be secured by the State property, and that the same be redeemed by the State when the funds are available.

All the direct tax due the Government of the United States has not yet been paid. The laws of Congress now prohibit the State from assuming the tax; but I feel very confident that the same privilege will be accorded to South Carolina that has been enjoyed by most of the States of the Union. I, therefore, recommend that Congress be memorialized by the Legislature, so to modify the existing laws as will enable the State to assume the tax, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to suspend the collection of the same until Congress may have time to consider the application.

You can provide by law, at your present session, that in the event the privilege is granted the State, that the Governor be authorized to consummate the arrangement with the Treasury Department at Washington. And, in this connection, I may bring to your attention the condition of the lands on and near the seaboard, where this direct tax has been collected by sales under the various Acts of Congress. Much of the land in that section has been sold at enormous sacrifices, and is infinitely more valuable in amount than the whole tax; and, if general statements are to be trusted, these sales have realized for the General Government nearly the whole of the direct tax apportioned to this State, and that, too, without taking into consideration the value of the lands purchased or reserved by the Government itself. These facts should, I think, be brought to the attention of the Government by the action of the Legislature, and the Executive authorized, if possible, to effect with the General Government some amelioration of the enormous and ruinous sacrifice which has thus been imposed upon a portion of the citizens of the State.

The exhausted condition of the country, and the complete prostration of our finances, require that debtors should be still further protected by partially staying the collection of debts. It would be wise to re-enact the existing law upon this subject, and provide that the creditor should have the privilege of suing his debtor to judgment, so that a lien upon his property may be secured; that the interest and a part of the principal should be collected annually; that the whole sum may be collected when the debtor attempts fraudulently or clandestinely to remove or dispose of his property; that the law should not apply to debts contracted after its passage, nor should any indulgence be given in cases of trespass or for torts to persons or property committed before or after the passage of the act.

Serious inconveniences often result from the difficulty and delay in securing charters for railroad, manufacturing, mining and other companies, intended to develop the wealth and resources of the State. Much time is necessarily consumed in the consideration of each application, and the statute book is encumbered with these numerous acts of incorporation. To facilitate the formation of all companies where men are willing to venture their means to develop the industry, wealth, prosperity and resources of the State, I recommend the passage of a general act of incorporation, and when its provisions are complied with, that the subscribers to the capital stock be declared a body politic.

By Act of the General Assembly in 1857, the State lent its credit to secure a loan for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and authorized the Comptroller-General to endorse the bonds of the Company, pledging "the faith and funds of the State to the faithful performance of the contract." The bonds, amounting to two millions of dollars, were issued and endorsed, and will fall due the first of January next. The Company cannot pay the bonds, and the State is unable at the present time to make good the endorsement. It is believed that the principal bond-holders are willing to extend the debt for twenty years longer, if the State will renew her guaranty. The State has a statutory mortgage on the road; and upon its renewal I recommend that authority be given the Comptroller-General or the Treasury to renew the endorsement of the new bonds that may be required to liquidate the old bonds. No increased liability

on the part of the State will be incurred, and we may reasonably anticipate that, within the next twenty years, the company can pay the bonds, principal and interest, and save the State harmless on its guaranty.

I communicate, herewith, a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, recommending that the College be converted into an University. I heartily concur in the propriety of the proposed change. By adding to the present professors, schools for the study of law, medicine and modern languages, a thorough scientific, classical and professional education may be obtained by the young men of the State. The increased number of students which it will attract will make the University nearly self-supporting; and with an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to each of nine professors, this venerable and much revered institution may be continued. It would be a reproach if such an inconsiderable sum was refused, and the *alma mater* of McDuffie, Harper, Preston, Legare, O'Neill and Pettigrew permitted to pass away and perish.

I also recommend that the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy be authorized to change its organization, and, if possible, continue it a self-supporting institution. The building in Charleston is adapted to the purpose, and cannot be well appropriated to any other object. Its occupation would, to a great extent, preserve the property from waste and destruction. With a competent corps of instructors, a practical education could be secured in less time and at less cost than in other collegiate institutions, and the military feature in its organization would secure the habit of discipline so essential to success in all the pursuits of after life.

I am informed that there is a quantity of property of various descriptions, belonging to the State, in different localities, which is wasting or being appropriated to their own use by individuals. In the general wreck as much should be saved as possible; and such articles as may not hereafter be needed by the State should be collected and sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. An agent should be appointed, with full authority to take possession of all such public property, and sell the same. Where property has been appropriated by individuals, the agent should be authorized to compromise with them; and he cannot negotiate a just settlement, unless he institute suit in the name of the State, against the trespasser—in which action no stay of execution judgment should be allowed the defendant. This agent should be compensated exclusively by commissions on all amounts which may be paid into the Treasury.

You have been diligently employed, since your meeting, in maturing laws for the organization of the militia, and for the regulation of the rights and duties of freedmen; and I doubt not that you will perfect your legislation on these subjects before your adjournment. Our policy toward the freedman should be kind and humane. If his rights of person and property are not fully and effectually secured by our local legislation, we cannot hope to be relieved from the presence of the Military and Provost Courts. The authorities of the United States will not remove their protecting hand from the negro, whom they have manumitted, and in whose freedom we have acquiesced, until we provide by our laws to give him full protection in all his civil rights. His labor is necessary for the successful prosecution of the agriculture of the State, and it will be best commanded by making him cheerful and contented.

I commend to your favorable consideration appropriations for the support of the Lunatic Asylum. It is a noble charity, and the energy and self-sacrifice of the Superintendent for the last nine months in maintaining, without any public contributions to its support the inmates, entitles him to the proud distinction of a benefactor of his race. It is high time that the burden should be taken from his shoulders and placed upon the State.

The destitute condition of district paupers, the dilapidation of public buildings, and the neglect and destruction of roads and bridges, require that all the District Boards should be promptly and efficiently reorganized, and the laws governing them rigidly enforced. JAMES L. ORR.

In the House, to-day, a bill to regulate the meetings of the Court of Appeals was read for the first time. If I heard the bill correctly, it provides that there shall be two sittings of the Court, one in April and one in November, but no case shall be heard from any District during the sitting of the Court in said District.

Col. GRHAM introduced resolutions to go into the vote for Charcoal-burners immediately after the election of Law Judges. The House agreed to this, but as the resolution to elect Judges was not agreed to in the Senate, the whole matter fell to the ground.

Mr. MILLIGAN gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to increase the fees of constables in certain cases.

Mr. ELLIOTT gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to change the place of meeting of the Court for Beaufort District temporarily.

Mr. RUSSELL offered a resolution, which was agreed to, to the effect that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the liability of executors and guardians, and also as to liability for the purchase of slaves since 1860—said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. RUSSELL said that he doubted whether there was any remedy, but still it was due to the people that the Legislature should express an opinion.

A bill to appoint Commissioners for the Town of Kirkwood was read a second time.

Mr. BANKER presented the memorial of the South Carolina Railroad, which he asked to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. This memorial prays that the Company may, for the principal and interest of the debt now due, issue new five per cent. bonds, payable in London; and that the State take a mortgage of the funds and property of the Road, and pledge the faith and funds of the State for their payment, as they are pledged for the bonds due in January, 1866.

He also presented the petition of the Palmetto Savings Institution, praying act of incorporation under another name; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. DUBVEA presented the petition of the Charleston Dredging and Wharf Building Company for an act of incorporation; which was referred to the same Committee.

The report of the Judiciary Committee against admitting the books of planters and farmers in evidence, was laid on the table, and the bill taken up, when the Special Order was called for. Under this call, the bill to regulate the collection of debts was taken up for a second reading. After the reading of this bill, on the question of sending it to the Senate, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Sumter, called attention to the fact that the bill had been unfavorably reported on. Mr. TALLEY then moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill to amend the Stay Law, which had been favorably reported on by the Committee; which was done. The bill was then amended, and ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday.

ring the entire war. This is freely admitted by many of those who now desire a similar law. Does not this fact prove that an expedient, not founded on wise general principles, is apt to be injurious? If, however, a Stay Law of some kind must be had, the bill under consideration presents as few objections as any. It provides for taking judgment and payment of part of debt and interest after 1866.

The Emigration Bill of Colonel WAGENER was then taken up and read for a second time. On motion to strike out the eighth section, Colonel WAGENER made a powerful argument in defence of the scheme, bringing out many facts known to but few in this State. At the close of his remarks the bill was made the special order for Friday.

COL. WAGENER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker: Great necessities demand great exertions, and great difficulties extricate us from a resolution. If there ever was a period, since South Carolina has been a State, that demanded enlightened patriotism, indomitable energy and fearless liberality in her children, that period is now. Prostrated by a protracted and devastating war; plantations despoiled; cities in ruins; our former system of labor totally disorganized; even of our stock and farm implements; nothing seems left us but an abiding faith in an ever kind Providence, and our own unflinching determination to strive and do manfully under every disadvantage unto the end, till once more the smiles of fortune and prosperity shall illumine our land. But we must go to work understandingly. The root of every human polity is the industrial class. From it the State derives nourishment and strength. Well organized and fruitful labor is a never-failing source of wealth, and an orderly, frugal and industrious population is the solid corner-stone of capital and power. The prosperity of all communities rests on the labor which exerts treasures from the soil or shapes them carefully afterwards. And its degree depends on the intelligence and willingness of the laboring class in doing its work. Have we that fruitful labor and that industrious population? Will the freedmen work steadily and with a bright look to the future? Will he save and lay by his earnings, and provide in time for the wants of his family, and of his old age and weakness? Will he strive, every day and every hour, like the white man, to make himself a home of comfort, and will he increase the solid resources of the State? We may not close our eyes to the mournful fact, that our unfortunate revolution has resulted in the total annihilation of our industrial system, and that the spring, from which formerly streamed our great prosperity, has totally ceased to flow. The negro, that was once our laborer, and as such a producer, has assumed other relations; he is for the moment mostly a consumer; he was once a source of prosperity, and he has now become a source of irritation, dread and calamity. It is true, there are yet hopes that the freedman, under a judicious system of municipal regulations, may become once more useful and valuable. I do not despair that eventually such may be the case. But I am not sanguine of our present success; and then, can we afford to wait for him, when eager poverty is staring us in the face? Should we not rather arouse our dormant energies at once, and adopt forthwith the measures, which experience and the example of other States point out to us, as the sure road to wealth, greatness and power? It seems obvious that our upper and middle districts, and in a few years, our deprived altogether the sparse colored laboring population which the war has yet left them. The freedman is pressing down to the coast. The Sea Islands and tide-regions will become his home; his agraria uniformly points that way. Who shall take his place? Shall our uplands remain idle for the want of sufficient laborers? Do we prefer to take the chances of events, or will we not rather ourselves shape our destiny? I may not pretend to greater wisdom than others, but I cannot hesitate to warn my fellow-citizens when I think I see them on the brink of a precipice. Let us not flatter ourselves that the days of slave-labor may ever more return unto us. Not one of us all understand the freedman as he now is. Whoever attempts to work him as formerly, and trusts to realize prosperity from his services, will find, ere long, to his bitter cost, that he is mistaken; and the golden opportunity will, perhaps, have passed away, when a sure foundation of comfort and riches might have been laid. Capital, that may perhaps be borrowed upon the strength of this unfortunate hope, will surely be sunk, and the lands that are now held upon so tenuously, will be taken to pay for the deplorable mistake. How much wiser will it be, and how much safer, to take a portion of the land as soon as possible, to take the funds realized in that manner for investment in a smaller but safer and pleasanter business, and to build up, not only every individual prosperity, but the fortunes of the State at large!

If we examine the statistics of the United States, we will find that the extraordinary growth and prosperity of the Northern and Western States is owing, in a great measure, to European immigration. Over five millions of Europeans have entered the United States, during the last forty years, to 1860. Add to these the children and descendants that have been born to them during that term, and we can account for the astonishing increase of the population. In one of the Western States the European population is fifty-nine per cent. of the whole. If we examine further, we shall find that it is not the old and decrepit who emigrate—not the very young, nor the weak and sickly; but mostly a people in robust health, of useful and energetic age, with will and courage to do, and with habits to prosper. It is true, indeed, that there are exceptions, but generally the above description will be correct. I am not prepared to prove this, by figures, in reference to immigrants generally, but I have had opportunity to collect, from time to time, facts in regard to the German portion of them, of which I may make mention. During the last month, 10,687 Germans arrived in the city of New York, and these were all well-to-do people, with a few exceptions. It has been proved, by official information of the German Emigration Commission of Berlin in Prussia, that the German emigrants, on an average, carry with them in cash about one hundred dollars each. In 1851, according to the official returns of that Commission, 119,000 persons emigrated from the various States of Germany, taking along with them seventeen millions thalers in gold. In 1852, according to the same returns, 113,000 persons emigrated, with a capital of fifteen millions thalers in gold. Other yearly returns give us as approximate estimation, and prove conclusively that the immigrant does not generally come with an empty hand. Besides, they generally come with a knowledge of a trade or some useful business, already educated and prepared for an active and industrious life. Has any one ever calculated how much it costs to support and educate a person before he becomes able to sustain himself and be useful to the State? Much of this large expense has been saved the American communities for their immigrant population. Now, most of these are a farming or mechanical people, with health and strength and industrious habits. May we not, then, admit that they are a source of wealth and prosperity to any State that is fortunate enough to furnish them a refuge and a home? During the decade from 1850 to 1860, the eight great Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, gained, in the valuation of their taxable property, the immense amount of nearly three billions of dollars! Into these extensive territories the stream of European immigration has steadily flowed, increasing their population from 5,403,595 to 8,957,090 in ten years; and the quantity of improved lands from 26,680,361 acres in 1850, to 51,826,395 acres in 1860. Their cereal products have increased from 309,950,235 bushels in 1850, to 558,160,323 bushels in 1860; their swine from 8,536,182 in 1850, to 11,039,352 in 1860; and their cattle from 4,373,712 in 1850, to 7,204,810 in 1860. The effects of this influx of population in increasing the pecuniary wealth as well as the agricultural products of the States in question are, therefore, signally manifest.

There was a time in the life of our State, when our favorite institution was held to be endangered by the advent of the European immigrant. But that institution is now and forever gone, never to be revived; and the very ruins of it admonish us that it is high time to lay another foundation, if we would enjoy the blessings of peace and plenty as heretofore. And even if it were not so, I do think that the late war has demonstrated to every upright and unbiased mind, that the immigrant of the South has been as true to her *alma mater* as her native sons, and may be hailed in perfect confidence and trusty faith, as a good neighbor, a worthy comrade and honest Southern citizen. This, I believe, I have

already proved on a former occasion and am able to prove again by public records. The present most pressing necessity of the South is an industrious laboring population, and indeed, an accession of white men to balance the preponderance of the colored. Virginia has already taken steps in this matter. Her agents are abroad and her invitations in print. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, even Florida, all are alive to her example. A Northern friend of our sunny land sends his greeting to us in the following words: "The South is victorious to-day, and in her present victory she secures such a lien on the future as she has never had before. With all her rights restored, nothing can retard her progress in a career of prosperity such as the world has never yet witnessed. Let her people invite among them the right kind of immigration, to develop her resources; let them beware of Yankee propagandism, and they will once more resume their position as rulers of the republic! Heretofore the North has reaped nearly all the advantages derivable from this yearly influx of labor. It is now for the South to say whether she will adhere to old customs and thereby retard the recuperation of all her industrial interests, or become a competitor for the skilled labor that is daily landing on our shores. She has cities, towns, railroads, mills and foundries to rebuild, abundant mineral resources to be developed, fields to be fenced and tilled, millions of acres of unproductive land to be reclaimed and made productive, machinery to be constructed, commerce to be invigorated, and a thousand other things to be done before her rehabilitation can be made complete. She has been forcibly, wantonly, unjustly despoiled of the labor upon which her former prosperity was based, but that cannot now be remedied. She is at present powerless; she has a right to her wages; but the time is not far distant when, by a wise, judicious use of the means now available, she will recover the material status demolished by the events of the last four years. Her wealth was great while its basis remained undisturbed. Slave labor was that basis, and that system being uprooted by the will and power of the North, the prosperity that grew from it has perished. It is now a necessity with her to establish another system. The means to do this are within her reach; it remains for her to say whether or not they shall be employed." Will South Carolina do it? Shall we follow the example of the great, the noble mother of Presidents and heroes, of Washington and Lee? Shall we follow the example of our Southern sister States? As I solemnly believe that we can and must do it, for our salvation and well-being, I pray to my God with my whole soul, that He will so bless, enlighten and guide us in our deliberations and councils, that we may choose what is really good for our sorely-stricken yet noble Palmetto land.

If we find, then, that our colored population cannot, for the present, be depended upon for the recuperation of the State; that our comfort, security and future prosperity make it desirable to have industrious white immigrants come among us; that we have resources to develop, lands to cultivate, homesteads to occupy; that we want laborers, servants, farmers, mechanics, artisans, the grower of the vine, and the man of capital and enterprise, to build mills and factories—if we agree that we shall want all these, the question will be asked: How shall we get them? Will they come without invitation? Will they come without knowing the advantages we can offer? Will they come without a fair prospect of prosperity? May we not answer all these questions, best and truest, by asking ourselves how we would choose? Now, Mr. Speaker, I refer gentlemen to the bill before us. Let it be examined carefully. It is an answer to these questions, as fully as answer can be given. This bill is honestly intended for the benefit of the State, and at the same time, to establish the prosperity of the immigrant. I will not pretend to say that the plan is perfect—for what work of man is? It may be susceptible of great improvement. There may be many minds in this Assembly better able than mine to comprehend and shape this very important legislation. But, to do so, it is necessary that an opportunity should be afforded all, to fully examine what has been proposed. However, let us see, first, is the State at present able to carry out the plan? The bill will entail an expense for the first year of about 10,000 dollars out of the contingent fund, for which, according to my calculation, we may perhaps obtain 2000 immigrants. It is true people are sorely afraid of taxes; but would the refuse to pay about four cents per head to carry out an important and beneficial measure? I think not. But, said a gentleman in committee, there are not provisions enough in the State to feed our own people, much less the immigrant. I should be sorry to think so. There may be great destitution in some parts of the State, but there certainly will be surplus in other parts. However, if there really be so, does not this very want prove, more than anything I have said or could say, the great necessity of a renewal of our working population? Do we expect to behold a crop spring from the earth spontaneously? Do we expect to reap when we can't sow? Or do we expect that the population, which has failed to make a crop, or to realize or to save this year, will be more successful the next? The immigrant will make provisions for himself, or will purchase them either for cash or for an equivalent in labor. We should not entertain this objection. If our institution of slavery had been in existence now, would any man have refused to purchase hands, if he was in want of them and could have obtained them cheap, for fear of starvation? Why should we refuse, then a better, more available and cheaper labor for the same reason, which, in truth, has no real foundation? Besides, is there any better prospect that we will ever be any better off under our present system? But I am not alarmed. It is the duty of the State to provide for all emergencies, and I am thoroughly satisfied that our State will be fully competent to do so. Whenever South Carolina is restored to her position in the Union, and her financial statement fully and openly made, she will be able, without over taxing her citizens this year one dollar, to borrow, without discount or loss, on her own never-violated faith, any amount of money that she may need, not only for her poor and unfortunate citizens, but for all her projects of improvements and public enterprises. Mr. Speaker, this State is not poor in the Union, and she is immensely rich in her untainted fidelity, her bold and honest uprightness, and her proud scorn of all and every repudiation! Oh, noble South Carolina pure and unspiced in thy great distress! Let thy sons and daughters take heart and boldly breast the storm, and a bright beam of glory and greatness will illumine again thine own desolated fields! God bless thee evermore! Yes, Mr. Speaker, what South Carolina wants is not so much the means, but the will, the strong and manly determination, the all-pervading consciousness that the past is irrevocably gone, and a new world opening before us. When the pioneer strikes his axe into the first tree in the western wilderness, to lay the foundation for his log-cabin, there seems to be endless labor and difficulty before him. But his courage does not fail. And as the monarchs of the forest fall, the bright sun smiles upon his path, and behold, in a few years, his home is surrounded with the blessings of heaven, and comfort and plenty reward his toil and determination. Thus let South Carolina strike the axe of progress into her old prejudices; let her strike boldly and with a will for a new existence. She has immense resources; let her but will their development. Let her not hesitate for a moment longer, for now is the day, now is the hour! The darkest minutes precede the glorious morn.

Whoever truly loves the State, let him show it now. Besides, is not every individual's prosperity increased by the success of this measure? There are plenty land-owners in this State of ten, even twenty thousand acres. What do they want with it all? Why not sell a portion of it to the immigrant, let him cultivate it, help to increase our products and to pay our taxes? Are 20,000 acres of wilderness worth as much as 1000 acres in small farms and high cultivation? It is human settlement that gives value to the soil. Double the population, and we double the value of our lands and the resources of the State. Double our white population, and we have double strength and security in every emergency.

Mr. Speaker: I will not tax the patience of the House any longer. I have done. If I have erred in any of the premises, I have the consciousness, nevertheless, that I truly meant it for the best of all. I believe I can confidently point to my past efforts as evidence that I sincerely love South Carolina, and so I shall continue to love her and stand by her in weal and in woe, until I find my last resting-place in her sacred bosom. The House, on motion of Mr. HANCKEL, adjourned to meet on Friday.

REMOVAL OF P. EPSTIN FROM 372 to 268 CORNER KING AND WENTWORTH-STS.

HAVING BEEN A CITIZEN OF CHARLESTON, S. C., for the last fourteen years, and extensively engaged in the mercantile line, I now take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the public for the PATRONAGE WHICH THEY HAVE EXTENDED, with hopes for a continuance of the same.

REOPENING OF P. EPSTIN, AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND UNDER THE MASONIC HALL, KNOWN AS THE OLD BAZAAR.

268, Corner of King and Wentworth-Sts. IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHO HAS ON HAND AND IS NOW RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER, AT THE ABOVE STAND, A SPLENDID FALL STOCK,

CONSISTING OF: CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, DELAINES, PRINTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HATS,

WITH YANKEE NOTIONS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

and would invite Country and City Merchants to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I will sell them at the LOWEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

P. EPSTIN. November 22 1mo

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES,

AT P. EPSTIN'S, No. 372 King-street.

MERCHANTS OF CHARLESTON AND DEALERS GENERALLY—I would respectfully call your attention to my Stock of the above named Goods,

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, which are adapted to all sections of the country, and which I will sell at THE LOWEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods, both at No. 372, TWO DOORS ABOVE GEORGE-STREET, AND No. 268, CORNER OF KING AND WENTWORTH STREETS.

P. EPSTIN. November 22 1mo

B. FOLEY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

FOR THE PRESENT AT FARMERS' AND EXCHANGE BANK,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT all he has returned from the North, and would call the attention of his customers to the following celebrated brands of

Ales, Whiskies and Gin JOHN TAYLOR & SONS' ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM ALE

Pale and Amber Ale ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED BRAND OF ASTOR PALE XX

For Family and Medical use, in butts, casks, and half casks, for Bottling and Shipping

MASSEY, COLLINS & CO'S PHILADELPHIA ALE

(AND THE SOLE AGENT FOR CHARLESTON) Which will always be supplied fresh. Also, the following LIQUORS:

OLD NECTAR WHISKEY—1840 OLD BOURBON—XX—XXX OLD BOURBON—XX—XXX

ALL OF WHICH will be sold at small advance on former prices. Call and see at the house of the FARMERS' AND EXCHANGE BANK, EAST BAY.

November 30 B. FOLEY, No. 85 Market-street, CLOTHING, SHOE AND HAT STORE,

AND HAT STORE, WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF OLD AND NEW FRIENDS to his fine Stock of OVERCOATS

FROCK AND DRESS COATS VESTS AND PANTALOONS SHIRTS AND UNDER-SHIRTS DRAWERS AND SOCKS

BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS VALISES, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the SMALLEST POSSIBLE PROFITS. Call and see. November 30

PUTTY UP! PUTTY UP! N. M. GILBRETH, No. 101 Market-street, HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP ARTIST,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS ORDERS FROM HIS old and new customers. GLAZING promptly attended to. PUTTY for sale. November 13